

Tape 16

Side A, 0- 1/8

22 JUL 1980

REMINDER MEMO

SUBJECT: General Ideas

1. How about a DDO Advisory Panel--something to ensure we are using imagination in the DDO and looking to the out-years.
2. Shouldn't we change the Comptroller's staff so that they don't rotate in and out of the Directorates.

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ON PAGE 23

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Readers write

Other voices

Two articles dealing with American relations with the Marxist regime in Angola cited benefits which might result from American recognition of the regime, as seen by such experts as Ambassador Young and Senator Tsongas. However, they were unclear in presenting an argument against recognition of that faction and in favor of assisting the faction led by Jonas Savimbi, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The Marxist faction in Angola qualifies for American recognition neither as a regime claiming a legitimate right to rule nor as a *de facto* government. As the Portuguese administration prepared to grant independence to Angola, the original liberation faction, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), had formed a coalition with the other two factions, UNITA, a splinter faction of the FNLA but claiming the broadest appeal of the three, and the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Emboldened by the help of Soviet arms and 20,000 Cuban troops, the MPLA broke from the coalition, driving the FNLA into Zaire and forcing UNITA to practice guerrilla warfare.

The MPLA, in attempting to crush by the force of foreign might the other two factions, cannot claim to be the sole legitimate voice of the Angolan people. Furthermore, the continued presence of the Cuban thousands shows that this regime has failed to establish its control over the whole of the country. Much of the vast desert of the South, the heartland of Savimbi's Ovimbundu tribe, falls continually under UNITA control. Thus, the Marxist regime is not only the product of Soviet-Cuban intervention, but is also unable to govern.

American covert assistance to UNITA is warranted by that group's broad appeal in the South. This aid would put pressure, what Dr. Kissinger called "leverage," on the Marxist regime to renew a coalition with Savimbi, who has always favored such an arrangement. One would expect such leverage to surpass in effectiveness the air-filled yelps from Mr. Carter's State Department at undue foreign meddling in Angolan affairs.

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